NOTES ON A THIRD INSTALLMENT OF JAPANESE BIRDS IN THE SCIENCE COLLEGE MUSEUM, TOKYO, JAPAN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

BY

LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

The title of this paper explains the origin and *raison d'être* of the following remarks. For fuller explanation I would refer to the introductory note to the first paper of this series (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIV, No. 874, 1891, pp. 489–498). The second paper is entitled "Two Additions to the Japanese Avifauna, including Description of a New Species" (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, No. 906, 1892, pp. 371–373).

The first paper made eight additions to the avifauna of Japan; the second two species; the third paper (the present one) also adds eight species to the list. An inspection of the material in the Science College Museum has consequently so far added eighteen species, several of which were hitherto undescribed. It has, moreover, resulted in clearing up many doubtful points and identifications, and I have had an opportunity to examine several rare species of which I had hitherto seen no Japanese specimens. For these and many other favors I wish to express my indebtedness to the authorities of the Science College Museum, particularly to Dr. I. Ijima.

Urinator pacificus (Lawr.).

A young specimen (No. 576; ♂; Tajiri, March 14, 1884) is in all probability referable to the present species. The dimensions are very small, particularly the bill, and as the bird is at least nine months old, the bill has probably attained full size.

This would make the second Japanese specimen of this species, the first one having been recorded by me but recently (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, 1892, p. 291).

(64) Gygis candida (Gm.).

The exact identity of Blakiston and Pryer's No. 64 has been somewhat doubtful, though the probabilty that it was the present species was very strong. It is therefore interesting to learn from Dr. Ijima that Mr. Namiye has compared the specimen in question with the bird sent and found them to be identical, and as the latter bird is an unquestionable *Gygis candida* the doubt is set at rest. We are still igno-

rant, however, of the locality whence came the former specimen, but as the present specimen was collected in the Province of Owari the species must be admitted to the fauna. No reference to the White Tern is found in Seebohm's Birds of the Japanese Empire.

In a letter, dated February 13, 1893, Dr. Ijima informs me that he has since obtained another specimen, but he does not give any locality. It was found by Mr. Ota among a lot of skins brought to Yokohama from various places in Japan for export for millinery purposes. It is now No. 2337 of the Science College Museum and measures, according to Dr. Ijima, as follows: Bill, 33mm; wing, 221mm; tail, 97mm; middle toe, with claw, 30mm.

(75¼) **Stercorarius pomarinus** (Temm.).

A young specimen (No. 1677), from the Province of Owari, is the third specimen from Japan and therefore well deserving of being recorded. It is a young bird.

(101) **Limosa lapponica baueri** (Naum.).

Dr. Ijima justly calls attention to the great dimensions of the specimen sent (No. 1144: Tokyo). The wing is only slightly in excess of the ordinary length in this species, being 230mm, but the exposed culmen is 120mm, and the tarsus 62mm. He writes that he has had another specimen "of this form." Referring to the measurements given by me in my "Results of Ornithological Explorations in Kamchatka," etc. (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 29, p. 123) it will be observed that all the sexed specimens are males. The difference in sex may account for the difference in size.

Tryngites subruficollis (Vieill.).

Specimen No. 2164, collected by Mr. Ota in the Province of Owari, adds not only a species, but a genus to the Japanese avifauna. The buff-breasted sandpiper is easily recognized by the peculiar pattern of the wing-feathers, best seen from the underside; the lining and axillars are pure white, but the under primary-coverts, as well as the inner webs of the remiges are beautifully marked with dusky marblings on a whitish ground.

The present species is strictly American in its distribution, though specimens have occasionally straggled to Europe, particularly England. On the other hand, Mr. E. W. Nelson (Cruise Corwin, 1881, p. 90) states that he found it quite common in the vicinity of Cape Wankarem, on the Arctic seacoast of eastern Siberia, early in August, 1881. It is not clear, however, that he actually collected specimens, at least there is no record corroborating the observation, that I know of. If such a colony occurs on the Siberian coast it is safe to say that the members composing it retrace their steps to America during the migrations, and the Japanese specimen can not be regarded otherwise than as an accidental straggler.

(149½) **Gallicrex cinereus** (Gm.).

So far this species has only been obtained once in Japan, viz: a specimen collected by Mr. Ringer at Nagasaki, Kiu-Siu. We have now to record a specimen from Hondo, which was purchased in the flesh in Nagoya during the winter 1890–'91 by Mr. Narazaka, who is connected with the Educational Museum in that city. Dr. Ijima found it there and secured it for the Science College Museum in Tokyo (No. 2188).

Æstrelata hypoleuca Salvin.

The bird which last year (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIV, 1891, p. 490) I recorded as *Æstrelata leucoptera* is really the present species, and I hasten to correct the mistake.

I will say in my own defense, however, that the mistake was not due so much to a blunder on my part as to an unfortunate lack of type specimens of these difficult birds, and to various other circumstances, as will be seen from the following explanation: The specimens of alleged *Æ. leucoptera* with which the Japanese bird was compared were Peale's types of his *Æ. brevipes*, a name which everybody has considered synonymous with *Æ. leucoptera* of Gould. There were differences, but owing to the fact that there were still greater apparent differences between the Japanese bird and Mr. Salvin's diagnosis of *Æ. hypoleuca* I adopted the former name. But circumstances have changed since then, Mr. Witmer Stone having kindly undertaken to compare the specimens with Gould's types of *Æ. leucoptera* and Rev. Canon Tristram most generously lending me an authentically identified specimen of *Æ. torquata* (in Salvin's handwriting), the species with which Salvin compares it. Now it turns out that *Æ. torquata* is nothing else than *Æ. brevipes*, the species (under a wrong name) with which I compared it. It will be observed that Salvin says (Ibis., 1888, p. 359): "*Æ. torquatæ*, Macg., affinis, sed paulo major, cauda multo longiore distinguenda," while the difference in the tail-feathers as measured on my specimens only amounted to 10^{mm}.

Although the proportional differences are thus reduced to nothing, a careful observation shows that there are enough color characters to be relied upon, although not readily appreciated when reading the original description.

The differences as they now reveal themselves upon a comparison of the above material and an additional Japanese specimen mentioned below are as follows:

(1) In *Æ. brevipes* (*torquatus*) the lining of the wing is much whiter, only a broad margin along the anterior edge being slaty, while in *Æ. hypoleuca* most of the under primary coverts are lighter or darker gray.

(2) In *Æ. hypoleuca* all the tail-feathers, including the exterior pair, are uniform blackish slate, the concealed extreme bases being more or less white, while in *Æ. brevipes* the tail is much lighter gray, from slate color on the middle pair gradually becoming lighter toward the outer

pair, which are medium gray (Ridgway, Nomencl, pl. ii, no. 7), the outer pair, besides, more or less sprinkled with white in the inner web.

(3) In *Æ. hypoleuca* the slaty color of the top of the head extends considerably further down below and behind the eyes than in *Æ. brevipes* and the line of demarkation between the coloration of the upper and the lower sides is apparently less well defined.

As a rule, perhaps, the underside in *Æ. brevipes* is more or less sprinkled with dusky, especially on chest and flanks, but some specimens, at least, are fully as white below as *Æ. hypoleuca*.

In addition it may be well to call attention again to the white, hairy filaments found in all the three specimens of *Æ. brevipes* (*torquatus*) before me and absent in my specimens of *Æ. hypoleuca*. This may be a diagnostic character, or it may be simply seasonal and found in all species. It deserves a fuller investigation, however, than I can give it at present.

Æstrelata hypoleuca was originally introduced by Seebohm into the Japanese avifauna upon the strength of specimens collected by Mr. Holst in the Bonin Islands (Ibis, 1890, p. 105). I have now before me another specimen from the Bonins, collected by Mr. B. Nakamura in 1892 (Sc. Coll. No. 2290), as well as the specimen from the Province of Mino, Hondo, at the time referred to by me as *Æ. leucoptera*.

Measurements.

Museum and No.	Collector and No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Wing.	Tail-f.	Exp. culmen.	Gradnation of tail.	Tarsus.	Middle toe, with claw.
Sc. Coll. 450 ..	.....	ad ..	Prov. Mino, Hondo.	1885	227	112	24	41	30	38
Sc. Coll. 2290 .	Nakamura	ad ..	Bonin Islands..	1892	231	123	27	42	33	41

Æstrelata longirostris, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Length of nasal tube more than one-fourth the exposed culmen; a white wedge on inner webs of primaries occupying the basal two-thirds; back, plumbeous; top of head, hind neck, slaty black; feathers of rump and upper tail-coverts abruptly white at base; tail-feathers, slate color, white at extreme base, and outer pair strongly sprinkled with white on inner webb; entire underside pure white, including lining of wing, except a narrow line along the anterior edge, which is white and black mixed.

Habitat.—North Pacific Ocean: Province of Mutsu, Japan.

Type.—Sc. Coll. Mus. Tokyo, No. 1583.

This species differs from all the other true *Æstrelatæ* in its *proportionally* long and slender bill, approaching in this respect *Cookilaria cookii*, in which, however, the nasal tubes are very much shorter.

As will be seen from the measurements given below, it is one of the small species of the genus belonging to the section with large white wedge on the inner web of primaries. It consequently at once differs from

Æ. hypoleuca Salv. and *Æ. brevipes* Peale, which latter I consider the same as MacGillivray's *Æ. torquata*.* Of the smaller *Æstrelatæ* with white wedge on the inner web of primaries it needs only comparison with *Æ. defilippiana* and *Æ. leucoptera*. It differs from the latter by the greater amount of white on the under wing-coverts (agreeing in this respect almost absolutely with *Æ. defilippiana* as exemplified by specimen No. 9961, kindly lent me by Rev. Canon Tristram), by the plumbeous color of the back, and by the different coloration of the tail-feathers. From *Æ. defilippiana*, on the other hand, it differs, among other things, sufficiently in having the top of head and nape blackish, like the small upper wing-coverts, and not ashy like the rest of the upper surface. I may add that the characters of *Æ. leucoptera*, as now understood by me, are furnished me from Gould's types in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences by Mr. Witmer Stone, who also had the kindness to directly compare them with the present species.

I know of no other species with which *Æ. longirostris* needs comparison.

It is one of the most interesting recent additions to the fauna of Japan, or, more properly, to that of the North Pacific Ocean, as the province of Mutsu, whence came the two specimens here noticed, can

* As Peale's *Æ. brevipes* has heretofore always figured among the synonyms of *Æ. leucoptera* (*Æ. cookii* Auct. *nec* Gray), a few remarks may not be out of place. The material before me consists of Peale's two specimens and Canon Tristram's No. 9779 (♂ ad. Muanivake, interior of Viti Levu; T. Kleinschmidt coll. May, 1878), labeled *Æ. torquata* in Mr. Salvin's handwriting, and kindly lent me by the owner. The latter specimen, it is true, is not one of the types, but it agrees so closely with the descriptions published that I feel confident of its correct identification. This being the case I have no hesitation in pronouncing *Æ. torquata* a synonym of *Æ. brevipes*, for the three specimens are as much alike as any three specimens of *Æstrelata* I have seen. They differ from *Æ. leucoptera* by having the back plumbeous and by having the wedge in the inner web of primaries ill-defined gray instead of well-defined white. As Peale's two specimens served Mr. Cassin as basis for his *Procellaria cookii* and Mr. Ridgway for his *Æ. leucoptera* the synonymy of the present species would stand thus:

Æstrelata brevipes (Peale).

1848.—*Procellaria brevipes* Peale, Zoöl. Expl. Exp., Birds, (p. 294).
1858.—*Procellaria cookii* Cassin, U. S. Expl. Exp. Mamm. and Orn., p. 414 (*nec* Gray; *nec* Gould).
1860.—*Procellaria torquata* MacGillivray, Zoöl., XVIII, p. 7133.
1863.—*Procellaria desolata* Schlegel, Mus. P. Bas., Proc., p. 13 (*part; nec* Gmel).
1871.—?*Fulmarus aneiteimensis* Gray, Hand-l. B., III, p. 107 (*nom. nud.; fide* Salvin. Gray, however, quotes MacGillivray's *torquata loc. cit.*, p. 1104).
1887.—*Æstrelata leucoptera* Ridgway, Man. N. Am. B., p. 65 (*nec* Gould).

I may mention a character found in all three specimens by me referred to *Æ. brevipes*, viz., numerous hair like white filaments on occiput, hind neck, and sides of neck. These filaments I have been unable to observe in any other *Æstrelata* in our collection, but Mr. Witmer Stone, who kindly examined and compared some of my specimens with Gould's types in the museum of the Philadelphia Academy, informs me that similar filaments are present in the uniform dusky specimen which Gould considered the young of his *Æ. mollis*.

hardly be regarded as their true home. *Æ. longirostris* probably breeds on some out-of-the-way islet in the North Pacific, and the specimens in question, whose wing-feathers are molting, were most likely driven from their regular habitat by a heavy gale. The discovery of this species affords an interesting parallel to that of *Æstrelata fisheri*, described not many years ago by Mr. Ridgway from Kadiak, Alaska.

Measurements.

Museum and No.	Collector and No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Wing.	Tail feathers.	Exposed culmen.	Tube.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Grade of tail.	Remarks.
Sc. Coll. Tok., 1584	.....	Ad.	Prov. Mutsu, Hondo.	200*	103	25	7	28	33	23	
Sc. Coll. Tok., 1583	.....	Ad.	....do.....	187*	98	25	7	29	36	20	Type.

* Longest primaries molting.

Bulweria bulweri (Jard. and Selby).

The specimen (No. 452) referred to in the previous account (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIV, 1891, No. 874) as having been "picked up on the shore of Sulphur Island" is now before me. Like the other Pacific specimens examined by me, it has the light wing bar. By Canon Tristram's courtesy I have been able to compare our specimens with the one in his collection from the Marquesas Islands and referred to *B. macgillivrayi* (Tristram, Cat. Coll., 1889, p. 6). I must regard it as typical *B. bulweri*, for it has the wing bar very conspicuous, and I fail entirely to understand the remark in the Ibis, 1881, p. 252.

Oceanodroma fuliginosa (Gm.).

In introducing this interesting addition to the Japanese avifauna I have at once to state that this is neither Kuhl's, nor Forster's, nor Solander's, nor Parkinson's *Procellaria fuliginosa*.

It is with great reluctance that I adopt "this much abused specific name, the various applications of which in this family of birds are hard indeed to trace, and harder still to remember," as Salvin truly says (Rowley's Orn. Misc., I, 1876, p. 232), but I see no other alternative. The matter stands thus: The present specimen certainly does not belong to any of the species now recognized by ornithologists. I should, therefore, have felt but little hesitation in describing it as new, were it not that Latham's (and consequently also Gmelin's) description fits the bird exactly. The case is in many respects parallel to that of Gmelin's *P. desolata*, a specific name almost as "much abused" as *P. fuliginosa*. Both having been misapplied by Kuhl, an *Æstrelata* was for many years known as *Æ. desolata*. Of late, however, Latham and Gmelin's

description and name have been applied to *Prion desolatus*. So far the parallel is absolute. The only difference is that Latham's description of *P. desolata* does not fit the *Prion* half as well as his description of *P. fuliginosa* does the present species. Therefore, if it is defensible and correct to recognize a *Prion desolatus* Gmel. *nec* Kuhl (and I believe it is), then it also becomes necessary to recognize the bird before me as *Oceanodroma fuliginosa* Gmel. *nec* Kuhl.

The present specimen is strongly suffused with plumbeous above, but this plumbeous tinge is probably present in all the uniform fuliginous species, when fresh, and will probably in time disappear in this specimen, too. It is chiefly distinguishable from the other similarly colored species by its large size.

The specimen (Science College Museum, No. 1555) was collected by Mr. Y. Tanaka at Torishima, 1891, and by him presented to that museum.

Oceanodroma markhami (Salv.).

Through the great kindness of Canon Tristram I have before me the specimen from Sendai Bay, collected by Lieut. Gunn in 1874, which has caused the introduction of the name *O. melania* into the Japanese avifauna. I have also before me U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 13025, the *O. melania* collected by Xantus, at Cape St. Lucas (entirely overlooked by Seebohm, B. Jap. Emp., p. 271), and the only specimen thus far obtained in North America besides the type. The coloration of the two specimens is practically identical (the uniform brown upper surface, without plumbeous tinge of the National Museum bird, I attribute to the age of the specimen), but the proportions are so different that I feel compelled to regard them as belonging to different species. The question now arises, which one is the true *O. melania* of Bonaparte? Seebohm has compared Tristram's bird with the type in Paris, and says, in a general way, that he has "no doubt that they belong to the same species" (B. Jap. Emp., p. 271). On the other hand, I find on the back of the label of the Cape St. Lucas specimen, in Dr. E. Coues's handwriting, the following: "True *melania*, as ascertained by measurements procured from Pucheran by Prof. Baird." Now, if Seebohm has not minutely noted the various dimensions and found them identical, he would naturally have no doubt as to the identity of the two specimens, if depending chiefly on coloration. Under these circumstances I think it safer to rely upon the measurements of the type given by Pucheran, and to regard the two Mexican birds, the type and the specimen in the National Museum, as being the same—consequently true *O. melania*.

The Japanese bird, on the other hand, agrees very well with Salvin's *O. markhami*. It will be observed in the table of dimensions given below that the chief difference between the Mexican and the Japanese birds is in the length of the tarsus, and we are at once reminded of Salvin's remark in regard to this *O. markhami* (P. Z. S., 1883, p. 430): "*O. melaniæ*, Bp. apud Coues, certe similis, sed capite plumbescente,

tarsis brevioribus forsan diversa." I feel, consequently, confident that there can be but very little, if any, difference between the type of *O. markhami* and the Japanese so-called *O. melania*.

It may be interesting to remark that this species (or possibly *O. fuliginosa*) has been recorded from Japanese waters long ago, as v. Kittlitz (Denkw., II, p. 191) obtained, in lat. 37° N., long. 211½° W., Gr., a specimen of a bird which he describes as a *Thalassidroma*, rather large and "uniformly blackish brown."

Oceanodroma monorhis (Swinh.).

Although not strictly an addition to the Japanese avifauna, as I have already included the species in my list of the birds of the Liu Kiu Islands (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 414) upon the authority of Collingwood (P. Z. S., 1871, p. 422), the present specimen is highly interesting as being the first one obtained in Japan proper. It was collected by Mr. N. Ota in the province of Mutsu, and is now No. 1598 of the Science College Museum. The specimen was taken to England by Canon Tristram, who identified it as above. It agrees very well with Swinhoe's original description (*Ibis*, 1867, p. 386), and I have no doubt as to the correctness of the identification, although I can not verify the character which to Swinhoe suggested the specific name, and which he describes in the following words: "Nostril with only one hole apparent at the end of the tube." In the present specimen the septum is certainly present and visible, though perhaps not reaching as far forward as in the other species.

Ciconia nigra (Lin.).

In my review of the Japanese Herodii (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 285) I gave the characters and the synonymy of the present species "in order to facilitate the identification if any straggler should visit Japanese territory." The straggler has now done so, and the brackets which included the name of the species in my synopsis may be removed, as I have before me, through Dr. Ijima's kindness, an immature female Black Stork, shot by Messrs. Ise Jogoro and Ohashi (and presented to the Science College Museum by the former) on January 19, 1892, at Sunamura, at the mouth of Nakagawa, near Tokyo, where the bird had been observed among the rushes for about a week previously.

Being a young bird, the feathers of head and neck are dark brown with lighter margins and no metallic green reflections.

(137½) Demiegretta ringeri Stejn.

The collection contains two specimens, one (No. 426) from Sakura, Shimosa, March 14, 1884, the first record from Hondo, but not in full plumage and consequently unavailable for comparison; the other from Tsushima, are of the specimens upon which Dr. Ijima based his remarks (Journ. Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Japan, V, 1891, p. 122) to the effect that

he failed to see the distinction between the color of the occipital crest and the rest of the upper plumage, except the scapular plumes, and that consequently he refers to the specimens under the name of "*Ardea*" *jugularis* Wagler.

To this I may remark that in the specimen sent nearly all that is seen of the back, on account of the make of the skin, consists of the scapular plumes. If the elongated occipitals, however, be compared with the feathers of the hind neck no one can fail to appreciate the distinction in color. The top of the head and the occipital crest in the specimen before me (No. 1802) are beautifully plumbeous, "while in the Polynesian specimens the top of head and the occipital crest are much darker, corresponding closely to Ridgway's 'slate black.'"

I must therefore contend that Dr. Ijima's Tsushima specimen, so far from weakening the status of *Demiegretta ringeri*, has materially strengthened it.

Phasianus torquatus (Gmel.).

A specimen from Tsushima (Sc. Coll. Mus. No. 1775) was sent in order to have it compared with "continental" specimens. It agrees in every particular with other specimens collected by P. L. Jouy in Tsushima, now in the U. S. National Museum, as well as with specimens from Fusan, Korea, collected by the same gentleman. Of Chinese specimens I have only two specimens procured in the Shanghai market, but without information as to exact locality. From these the Korean and Tsushima birds differ in the greater amount of chestnut on the interscapulium. Seebohm (*Ibis*, 1888, pp. 313, 314) in a very general way hints at local differences of coloration in *Ph. torquatus*, but fails to establish any races. With a less extensive material I do not feel justified in separating the Korean birds.

(157) **Coturnix coturnix japonica** (Temm. & Schl.).

In regard to the Japanese quails, I am inclined to make Mr. Seebohm's words mine, viz, "I do not believe in the two quails." (Trans. As. Soc. Jap., x, 1882, p. 128.) The pattern and ground color of the throat in the European quail is very variable indeed, and the Japanese subspecies is no exception, as the material before me shows, in which I can trace all gradations from white-throated birds to those with a uniform dark vinaceous-cinnamon throat.

One of the two birds sent by Dr. Ijima is particularly instructive, as it shows a phase of the throat coloration of the Japanese bird not yet recorded. No. 2168, from the Province of Owari, is an old male in the normal breeding plumage, *i. e.*, with the whole throat and sides of face uniform dark vinaceous-cinnamon, in every respect identical with a male collected by Capt. Blakiston at Sapporo, Yezo, May 11, 1877 (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 95980). The other specimen (No. 2170), from the same locality, differs, however, in having a large black patch down the middle of the throat, sending off at the lower end on each side the usual

upper cross branch; otherwise the throat and sides of face are as uniformly saturated vinaceous-cinnamon as the other specimen. In addition, No. 2170 differs from the other Japanese specimens before me in having the elongated flank-feathers less chestnut and with a broad blackish edge along the whitish central stripe in these feathers.

In the first-mentioned example there is just the faintest possible trace of dusky on the middle of the throat as an indication of the black patch, and, moreover, near the chin there is a small white feather left. I am, therefore strongly inclined to the belief that the vinaceous-cinnamon throat is derived in spring from the white throat by recolorescens.

(158) **Columba intermedia** Strickl.

A young bird (No. 139) undoubtedly belonging to this species and collected at Kurikomayama, Miyagi-ken, northeastern Hondo, on March 28, 1884, apparently disposes of the so-called *C. domestica* (or *livia*) in Japan (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 424). The probability was certainly against the latter occuring in Japan, but without any specimen of *C. intermedia* from Japan proper at hand I regarded it as the safe course to retain the name and give the distinguishing characters of both species.

The species with white tail-band is not so easily disposed of however, and as it occurs in Korea it may be looked for in Southern Japan.*

(315) **Butastur indicus** (Gmel.).

Blakiston and Pryer (Trans. As. Soc. Jap., x, 1882, p. 183) record the Javan buzzard as common in Yamato and Shikoku, but "as yet not found north of Yokohama." Se. Coll., Mus. No. 1678, is therefore noteworthy as having been obtained at Nikko, about 80 miles north of Yokohama.

* In my review of the Japanese pigeons (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 425), I referred to this bird as *Columba rupestris* (Pall.), at the same time calling attention to Taczanowski's statement as to the difference between the typical birds from Dauria and Baical and those from Ussuri, the Russian province just north of Korea. I had not seen specimens of either form then, but our museum having since obtained specimens of both I am in a position to fully corroborate Taczanowski's observation, and feel prepared to carry out his suggestion (Bull. Soc. Zool., France, 1876, p. 240) that the eastern form should be separated, if additional specimens should present the same result as he had reached. I propose to call it

Columba taczanowskii, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *C. rupestris* (*i. e.*, with white wing and tail-band), but the gray color darker, the entire breast strongly suffused with wine-purple, with a strong metallic gloss, which in certain lights changes to green; neck all around verdigris green with metallic gloss, which in certain lights changes to purplish.

Habitat.—Korea, Ussuri, and probably Northern China.

Type.—U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 114582; ♂ ad.; Southern Korea, November 22, 1882; P. L. Jouy, Coll. No. 1328.

Accipiter pallens, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Adult female, similar to *Accipiter nisus*, but upper surface much lighter and grayer, being a light gray (about averaging like Ridgway's gray, no. 8, pl. ii, Nom. Col.).

Habitat.—Japan.

Type.—Science College Museum No. 2192; Prov. Hitachi, Japan; Jan., 1892.

With an abundant material of sparrow hawks (*A. nisus*) from the British Islands, the continent of Europe, India, Korea, and Japan, consequently covering the entire west-to-east range of that species, I can discover no approach to a coloring of the upper parts such as the present bird shows; nor can I find in the very extensive literature on the variations of *Accipiter nisus* any reference to a similar specimen.* Taking a large series of specimens of the corresponding age and sex, there is but slight difference in the coloration of the upper parts, and in the series before me, ranging from England in the west, to Japan in the east, it is impossible to pick out any specimens showing a decided difference from the average.

The bird, however, which I have ventured to give a new specific name is not one but several shades lighter and grayer than the ordinary *A. nisus*, grading from Ridgway's gray No. 7 (Nom. Col., pl. ii) on top of the head to No. 9 on the upper tail-coverts. In addition the shaft-streaks are very dark and pronounced; the dark bands on the tail are nearly obsolete; and the white band at the end of the tail is very broad and conspicuous, being fully 5^{mm} wide. The under side is also lighter, the dark crossbars being decidedly gray. In size, proportions, and pattern of coloration there is no difference.

Without seeing the specimen some ornithologists might perhaps think that the paleness and grayness of this specimen is due to fading or abrasion. But that is not the case. The plumage is quite new and fresh. Nor is there any apparent tendency to albinism; the concealed white spots are not abnormally large; and there are hardly any white margins to the upper wing-coverts or tail-coverts so common in specimens of *A. nisus*. The specimen is undoubtedly old, but age alone is hardly a sufficient explanation of the fine coloration so markedly different from all other specimens of *A. nisus*. Others might insist that we have here to do only with an accidental individual variation, but I would quote what Dr. Ijima writes me *apropos* of this bird: "Sparrow-hawks of this color are known (though rare) to Japanese falconers and are prized much more by them than the ordinary ones, as they are said to be more powerful and useful."

It would be hard to believe this bird to be a resident of Japan, together with the ordinary *A. nisus* which is common there, but as the

* See, however, reference at end of this article.

specimen in question was shot in January there is every reason to suppose that it only visits the country during migration. I would then suggest the possibility that this light-gray form may be the bird breeding in Kamtschatka, where we know that the place of *Accipiter palumbarius* is taken by the nearly white *A. candidissimus*. True, the Kamtschatkan birds are said by Taczanowski to be similar to those from Europe (Bull. Soc. Zool., France, 1883, p. 332), but this identification can hardly be considered conclusive, as in the same breath he determined the *A. candidissimus* as *A. atricapillus*. It is more than likely that younger birds of *A. pallens* and of *A. nisus* may be difficult to identify, except by the most minute comparison, and it is not likely that the difference would reveal itself unless he had old birds of both species before him.

Since the above was written the first volume of Dr. Taczanowski's posthumous work "Faune Ornithologique de la Sibérie Orientale," has been received, and to my delight I find my views strongly corroborated on p. 107, where he describes "un mâle adulte du Kamtschatka" as having "le cendré bleuâtre des parties supérieures du corps beaucoup plus clair que dans les oiseaux de la Sibérie orientale et de l'Europe centrale avec lesquels nous l'avons comparé, la couleur du sommet de la tête, qui est plus foncée que sur le reste, est beaucoup moins foncée que celle de la région interscapulaire des oiseaux cités, le cendré bleuâtre est le plus clair sur les scapulaires postérieurs, les remiges tertiaires, le croupion et sur la queue, les baguettes noires sont partout bien dessinées . . . . . la bordure terminale des rectrices largement blanche."

Syrnium uralense (Pallas).

A specimen from Hamno, province of Musashi (November 10, 1883), Sc. Coll. Mus., No. 629, brings up the old question as to the status of this form in Japan. Four specimens from Yezo, one collected by Blakiston and three by Henson, are apparently true *S. uralense*. I say apparently, because I have a suspicion that the Japanese birds are very much smaller than the continental—especially European—specimens, but as I am somewhat doubtful in regard to the sexing of the specimens before me I do not venture to separate them.

Two specimens from Hondo, including the present specimen, are perceptibly darker than the Yezo birds, so much so in fact, that I am inclined to regard them as a separable race. However, they are much nearer to the northern than to the dark one from Nagasaki.

Against the acceptance of three forms, viz, (1) a *S. fuscescens* from Kiu-Siu, (2) the very light true *S. uralense* from Yezo, and (3) a darker race of the latter possibly entitled to a trinominal appellation from Hondo, there is only the dark specimen, in the Pryer collection, said to come from Yokohama. This occurrence seems so improbable that I wish to challenge the accuracy of the label, a challenge the more justifiable as I have most direct information to the effect that Mr.

Pryer did not always exercise that scrupulous care and promptness in labeling his specimens which alone would entitle them to weight as evidence in doubtful cases.

(165) **Cuculus kelungensis** Swinh.

A young specimen which can only have been out of the nest but a short time is exceedingly interesting, as it demonstrates how far apart *C. kelungensis* and *C. canorus* in reality are, in spite of the superficial resemblance of the adult birds.

The specimen (Tokyo Univ. Mus., No. 1950), which was collected by Dr. Ijima at Norikura, July 18, 1891, may be described briefly as being uniformly slate above, with a faint olive gloss on back and wings, and more plumbeous on rump and upper tail-coverts, every feather very narrowly fringed with white at tip, a few white feathers on nape; sides of face, throat, fore-neck, and chest solid blackish, rest of lower surface blackish, with white crossbars.

It will be seen how different this blackish bird is from the young of the European cuckoo (and presumably from that of its Eastern representative *C. c. telephonus*, an adult specimen of which was shot in the same locality), a difference fully as large, if not larger, than that between the young of *Dryobates major* and *japonicus*.

The specific distinction between *C. kelungensis* and *canorus*, therefore, seems to be considerably deeper-rooted than the difference in their note and the comparatively slight, though quite constant difference in ground color and pattern, between the adults would indicate.

The correctness of referring this specimen to the present species can not be doubted, as there is no probability that the young of *C. telephonus* is so different from its Western relative. On the other hand the dimensions, which in this half-grown bird are greatly in excess of those of the full-grown *C. tamsuicus*, preclude its being referred to the latter species.

(178) **Eurystomus calonyx** Sharpe.

The birds of this form are of very great interest, as the only specimen hitherto obtained in Japan proper is the specimen, often referred to, which was procured at Nagasaki in May, 1879.

As the specimens (which were collected and donated by Mr. W. Takachiho at Hokosan, Buzen, Kiu-Siu, May 25, 1891), were carrying branches for the nest in the hole of a big tree it is safe to assume that the bird is a regular summer resident in the southern portion of the country as it has already been shown to be in Tsushima.

A comparison of these two birds and four from Tsushima collected by Mr. P. L. Jouy in June, 1885, with others from various localities, fully bear out the distinctions made by Mr. R. B. Sharpe (P. Z. S., 1890, pp. 550–551). At the same time a reëxamination of the Liu Kiu specimens previously referred to by me as *E. orientalis* proves this identification

to be correct, as it agrees in every particular with the Philippine Islands specimens.

We have, consequently, in Japanese territory two species, or forms, of *Eurystomus*—*E. orientalis* in the Liu Kius, probably traveling south over Formosa to the Philippines, and *E. calonyx*, the migrating route of which is more westerly over China to the Malayan peninsula.

This shows how essential it is not to disregard the small differences and fine distinctions, if we wish to come to a full understanding of the many difficult questions for the solution of which we study ornithology. The naming and distinguishing of these forms is not the ultimate object of our study, but is the necessary and only means by which we can arrive at the truth.

(169) Upupa epops Lin.

A specimen (No. 1570) from Yamadagori, Province of Ise, and obtained from Mr. Ota, agrees perfectly with European and Asiatic specimens.

The Hoopoe is probably not so rare in Japan as one might be led to suppose from the statement in Seebohm's Birds of the Japanese Empire, p. 159, that "the sole claim of the Hoopoe to be regarded as a Japanese bird rests upon a single example in the possession of Captain Blakiston [now U. S. National Museum No. 96009], which was obtained off the southeast coast of Yezzo," for not only was it mentioned in Fauna Japonica from a Japanese drawing, but Prof. Maximowitch, who could not well have mistaken the bird, noted it as having been seen at Hakodate in 1861 (Blakiston, Ibis, 1862, p. 138; Blak. and Pryer, Trans. As. Soc. Jap., x, 1882, p. 138). The U. S. National Museum, moreover, has received from Mr. Ringer a male specimen (No. 114759) which was collected in Kiu Siu on March 8th, 1888, and now Dr. Ijima writes me that Mr. Nozawa has shot it at or near Sapporo, Yezo. We have thus positive evidence of its occurrence on all three of the large islands. Since the above was written Dr. Ijima informs me (Feb. 13, 1893) that Mr. Alan Owston, of Yokohama, had just shown him a specimen said to have come from Nagoya.

(170) Yungipicus kizuki (Temm.).

When first advocating the restriction of the name *Y. seebohmi* to the Yezo bird and arguing in favor of regarding the Hondo bird as typical *Y. kizuki*, I had only 9 specimens at hand. The material at my disposal has increased considerably since then, and after examining the 22 Japanese specimens now before me I can only re-affirm what I said then (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1886, p. 122) viz, "that the form which inhabits the middle Island [Hondo] is inseparable from the Nagasaki bird and that the birds south of 'Blakiston's Line' are more different from the Yezo bird than are Yokohama and Nagasaki specimens from each other."

Messrs. Hargitt and Seebohm, who originally held that *Y. kizuki* is

confined to Kiusiu and *Y. seebohmi* to Hondo and Yezo, have of late modified their views somewhat, inasmuch as both forms inhabit Hondo; but their arguments are by no means clear and are altogether unconvincing. Mr. Seebohm (B. Jap. Emp., 1890, p. 157) says: "All my Yokohama examples (eight), including a breeding female, agree in color and markings with the skin from Yezzo [*Y. seebohmi*], and not with that from Nagasaki" [*Y. kizuki*], but on the previous page he distinctly contradicts himself by saying that he has two examples of the typical form, *i. e.*, *Y. kizuki*, collected by Mr. Owston at Yokohama, and one by Mr. Heywood Jones on Fuji-yama, which is only 42 miles distant from Yokohama. Mr. Hargitt, on the other hand (Cat. B. Brit. Mus. XVIII, 1890, p. 319), makes me responsible for the theory of both forms inhabiting the same island.* In my original article referred to, I expressly stated (p. 120) that, "in order to find out the true habitat of a Woodpecker it is necessary to ascertain where it breeds," and for the possible occurrence of *Y. seebohmi* in Hondo I suggested (p. 123) that it might straggle across in winter from Yezo. I have later suggested the possibility of true *Y. seebohmi* occurring in very high altitudes in northern Hondo, but that is hardly more than a guess and should not be quoted otherwise.

But the statements in regard to these forms have become still more conflicting of late, for while Mr. Seebohm has referred the Tsushima bird to *Y. seebohmi* (Ibis, 1892, p. 95), Dr. Ijima (Journ. Coll. Sc., V, 1891, p. 121) says that "the typical form [*Y. kizuki*] found on the Hondo also occurs on Tsushima". He has kindly sent me a skin from the latter island (No. 1760; ♀ ad. Niimura, Tsushima, March 16, 1891, M. Namiye coll. In addition to this I have two adult females (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 114636 and 114637) collected by Mr. Jouy in Tsushima, May 18 and June 2, 1885, respectively. Comparing these three specimens point for point with three specimens from Kiu Siu I can fully corroborate the correctness of Dr. Ijima's identification, for the Tsushima birds. Lest I might be accused of partiality I mixed the birds together and asked my friend Robert Ridgway to pick out the three darkest specimens without giving him any information as to their habitat or anything else. He at once picked out two, but had great difficulty in making up his mind which of the remaining four was the darkest. When he finally decided, it was found that he had selected as the *darkest* the three Tsushima birds! Yes, the Tsushima birds are, if any, darker, that is, they are even more *Y. kizuki*, than the typical Kiu Siu birds themselves, and yet Mr. Seebohm calls them *Y. seebohmi*!!

As Dr. Ijima also states, the Sagami (Hondo) birds agree in color and markings with the typical *Y. kizuki*. In verification he sent me a pair for inspection.

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* *Y. kizuki*. "*Hab.* Japan (island of Kiusiu), and, according to Dr. Stejneger, the southern part of Hondo"! But why "according to Dr. Stejneger," when he himself enumerates as *Y. kizuki* a specimen from Kobe?!

No. 1960, a young male from Norikura, July 18, 1891, is quite interesting. It is generally paler than the adults and the pattern less decided; the lateral nuchal red patches are present, but nearly the whole top of the head has whitish spots at the tip of each feather.

I may finally be allowed a few general remarks on the status of *Y. seebohmi*. It is a form but very slightly differentiated, but there is enough *average* difference between the specimens from Yezo and those from further south to make it profitable to retain the name for the northern form. But I will emphasize the fact that the differences between *Y. kizuki* and *Y. k. seebohmi*, which the authors above referred to have never ceased to maintain, are much smaller than the differences between the other races of woodpeckers in Japan and Kamtchatka described and named by me, but for which I have been held up to the horrified ornithological public as an unprincipled hair-splitter. Those who cannot appreciate the distinctness of *Dryobates purus* and *immutabilis*, of *Picoides albidior*, or *Picus yessoensis*, should give up *Yungipicus seebohmi* as soon as possible.

(167) **Dryobates japonicus** (Seeb.).

Dr. Ijima sends four specimens to help me solve the question as to the possible distinctness of the Yezo birds; one of the specimens (No. 1187, ♀, Sapporo, March 13, 1889, Nozawa coll.) being from the latter island, while three (No. 1413, ♀, Tokyo, November 30, 1890, Ijima coll., No. 1098, ♀, Sagami; and No. 1093, ♂, Ogawa, December 5, 1893) are from Hondo. I do not know the exact location of Ogawa, but I do not believe it to be south of Yokohama.

An inspection of this additional material only corroborates the view expressed in my paper on Henson's Hakodate birds (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, No. 904, 1892, p. 299). The Yezo bird is the palest specimen, although very closely approached by the one from Ogawa, but in the former the white shoulder patch is decidedly larger. The Tokyo specimen has all the white portions strongly washed with deep ferruginous, evidently a superficial stain.

(255) **Pitta nympha** Temm. and Schl.

An adult specimen (No. 1580) from the province of Inaba.

I have compared it carefully with the pair collected by Mr. P. L. Jouy in Tsushima and find it to agree in every particular. The brown of the head only is a little deeper and a few of the middle wing coverts have near the tip a mesial black wedge, presumably due to age. The scutellation in the front of the tarsus is also unusually distinct, pointing in the same direction.

Dr. Ijima writes me in regard to this species as follows: "This is one of two specimens said to have come from the province of Inaba. I purchased both for the Museum. That this species does occur in the southern provinces, for instance in Kin Siu, there can be no doubt at all. Mr.

Ota recently obtained a specimen from Owari. It is also mentioned in Japanese ornithological manuscripts, but seems never to come as far north as Tokyo. The Japanese name of this bird is *Yairocho*, meaning eight-colored bird, and its local name in Satsuma is *Akadanna* (aka= red; danna=cloth worn about the lower parts of the body)."

(224) **Accentor erythropygius** Swinh.

A male in nestling plumage collected by Kikuchi at Norikura, August, 1888 (No. 889). It is very much like the adult bird, wing and tail being identical, but the top of head is washed with ochraceous and streaked with blackish, and rump and under side, including flanks, more or less tawny-ochraceous streaked with dusky; the pattern on the throat is not so well defined.

(223) **Prunella rubida** (Temm. and Schl.).

No. 891, a nestling, collected by Kikuchi at Norikura-yama, Province of Shinano, August 19, 1888. Wing and tail as in adults; upper surface likewise, though with a tawny tinge instead of the vinaceous of the adults; under side pale tawny ochraceous fading to whitish on belly and indistinctly streaked with dusky.

A careful comparison of three specimens from Hondo with four from Yezo proves them to be absolutely identical. There does not seem to be the slightest foundation for the alleged subspecies *P. fervida*.

(261) **Turdus naumanni** Temm.

Two specimens with one of *T. eunomus* were sent by Dr. Ijima under the above name to illustrate a supposed combination of the characters of the two species. They are readily referred to their respective species, however, but the key by which the two species were supposed always to be distinguishable requires some emendation, as both specimens of *T. naumanni* show considerable dusky in the coloration of the flanks. The differences in the color of the outer tail feathers, under tail-coverts, under wing-coverts and rump seem to be always constant. Taking Robert Ridgway's "Nomenclature of Colors" as a standard, we find that the under wing-coverts and outer tail-feathers in *T. naumanni* are of a color somewhat intermediate between the cinnamon (Pl. III, Fig. 20) and tawny (Pl. V, Fig. 1), while the under wing-coverts in *T. eunomus* are intermediate between cinnamon rufous and vinaceous-cinnamon (Pl. IV, Figs. 16 and 15), or for all practical purposes the former, and the tail practically uniform brownish slate; the latter species, in addition, has a strong wash of rufous chestnut on the rump. Besides, in *T. eunomus* the central portion of the longest under tail-coverts always has some dusky added to the brown, while in *T. naumanni* it is unmixed, of the same color as the under wing-coverts.

The superficial resemblance between the three birds sent is undoubtedly due to their being somewhat youngish birds.

With a series of over thirty specimens before me I must agree with Mr. Seebohm that these well defined species do not intergrade, and there should be no difficulty in properly identifying even young birds by comparison, though the differences may be somewhat difficult to express in words, and difficult to grasp even when well expressed.

The two specimens of *T. naumanni* were collected by Dr. Ijima at Tokyo, February 17, 1889 (Sc. Coll. Mus. Nos. 756 and 757), and are both males.

(254) Pratincola maura (Pall.).

A young in transition from the nestling plumage collected by Dr. Ijima at Norikuri, July 24, 1891.

I have but little to add since I last wrote about these species (Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, 1892, pp. —), except that I have now been able to examine several breeding specimens collected by Dr. Abbott in the Vale of Cashmere during July, 1891. These belong to the smaller bright race and tally, consequently, exactly with Oates's description of the Siberian examples. When, therefore, he says (Fauna Br. India, Birds, II, 1891, p. 62): "Siberian specimens of Bush-Chats are not very numerous, but all I have seen are so intensely black on the head and back, so intensely rufous on the breast, and, moreover, so small, the wing not exceeding 2.6 in length, that I have not been able to match them with any breeding bird from the Himalayas, except in the case of one bird from the interior of Sikkim," it would almost seem as if two forms, were breeding in the Himalayas, probably in different parts.

Comparing these Cashmere birds with my specimens from Japan I find no other difference than the width of the bill at base, which is markedly greater in the Japanese birds.

(207) Cyanoptila bella (Hay).

A young male in nestling plumage (No. 2015), collected by Dr. Ijima at Norikura, July 21, 1891, demonstrates beyond the slightest doubt that the two sexes are perfectly distinguishable in the nest. This specimen which has the characteristic buff plumage, scaled with blackish margins to the feathers, has the blue edges to the wing-feathers and the blue tail broadly white at base, like the the adult males, thus strongly contrasting with the female nestling collected by Jouy (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 88616) which combines the same scaly nest plumage with the brown wings and tail of the adult female.

Mr. Seebohm has also an innovation in regard to the genus of this bird, for he now refers it to *Niltava*. The change could hardly have been more unfortunate, and is perfectly in line with his lumping of the genera *Sialia* and *Grandala*: but then they are all blue! It seems, however, as if he was somewhat dubious, since the typical *Niltava* has no white on the tail, though taking comfort in the fact that "both have the curious pale patch on the throat" (B. Jap. Emp., p. 59). But then, *Ficedula albicilla*

has the identical pale patch! True, it is not blue, but what of "*Tarsiger*" *cyanurus*, which has *both* the blue color and the pale throat patch?! It is clear that the pale throat patch is of higher than "generic value."

On the other hand, were we to be guided by color alone, we should feel tempted to place *Cyanoptila* near some of the species now referred to *Cyornis*, but in view of the very weak feet and long wings of our present species, it will be well to keep them apart until a more natural arrangement of *all* the flycatchers can be effected. The experiment of exchanging one uncertainty for another is hardly scientific.

(210) Ficedula ferruginea (Gm.).

A young male from the province of Yamashiro (No. 1645).

Mr. Seebohm has recently referred this species to the genus *Siphia*, of which *S. strophiata* is the type, but as I shall show, with but poor reason. Oates has placed the species usually called *Erythrosterna* in the same genus, but having no access to the type species of *Siphia* I am unable to say whether he is right or wrong. As I can find no valid character by which to separate either of them generically from *Ficedula*, it matters little as far as my nomenclature is concerned. It it quite plain that it is a certain resemblance in the coloration that has led Mr. Seebohm to the ill-advised step of calling this bird *Siphia*, as will appear from the following quotation (B. Jap. Emp., p. 60): "The Mugimaki Flycatcher belongs to the genus *Siphia*, in which, although the sexes differ in color, *they agree in having the base of the tail more or less white and the upper tail-coverts nearly black*." I have italicized the last paragraph for the reason that it is entirely erroneous. In the "Mugimaki Flycatcher" the sexes do *not* agree in these points at all, inasmuch as the female has the tail perfectly uniform, without any white at base and the upper tail-coverts not black, but uniform with the back. There is consequently no reason to join *Poliomyias* with *Siphia* on account of the coloration.

Locustella hondoensis, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Rictal bristles obsolete, outer tail-feathers two-thirds, the central ones entirely, covered by under tail-coverts; upper parts uniform olive; culmen, to extreme base, more than 16.5^{mm} (0.65 inch).

Habitat.—Japan.

Type.—Sc. Coll., Tokyo, No. 1669; province of Shimosa.

The type, although a young bird, clearly belongs to an undescribed species, for not only is the coloration unique, but the length of the bill is quite as characteristic. In proportion to its size (all feathers fully grown) the present form is, in fact, the longest billed species among related birds. The shape of the bill is exactly that of *L. fasciolata*, though somewhat slenderer on account of its proportionally greater length.

The color of the upper surface is uniform and rather dark olive, without any of the brownish cast so universal in the other species of *Locustella*, a peculiarity of coloration the more remarkable since it is clearly a young bird, and young birds of this genus are usually strongly suffused with yellowish, or buff, on the upper parts as well as on the lower.

That the bird in question really belongs to the genus *Locustella*, and has to be compared with species of that genus alone, will be plain from some of the characters mentioned in the diagnosis, viz, the rudimentary development of the rictal bristles and the great extent of the graduation of the tail. To make perfectly sure, I may add that the tail consists of twelve feathers, and that the first (tenth, or distal) primary is very small, just extending beyond the primary coverts, and less than one-third the second.

The bird in question probably belongs to the group of the genus which has no subapical blackish bar across the tail-feathers, the specimen before me showing no trace of it, but as this character is less developed in the young birds than in the adults I do not venture to be positive about it.

It remains to compare the specimen with those species of the genus which have uniformly colored upper parts.

L. fluviatilis and *luscinioides*, being exclusively western palæarctic, hardly need mention, but to make the comparison complete I may remark that, aside from their shorter bills, their wing formulæ are entirely different from that of our bird.

L. fasciolata is a much larger bird, with an entirely different color of the back. The wing formula is also sufficiently different.

In average size *L. ochotensis** comes nearer to our bird, but its bill is much shorter and the coloration is different. The young *L. ochotensis* (Phil. Acad., No. 30068, and U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 96247), now before me, are distinctly tawny above, and the yellow below is more inclining to buff. There are structural differences besides, for both remiges and rectrices are considerably broader in *L. ochotensis*, and the third primary, particularly, is much more curved near the tip.

The possibility of finding a name among the several synonyms of *L. ochotensis*, which in reality might turn out to belong to our bird, has been investigated, but without favorable result.

*By this name I understand here the bird now usually so called, but I can not refrain from recording my suspicion that two distinguishable forms are confounded under that name. I find on comparison of Kamtchatkan and Japanese (including Kurile) specimens, that the latter have a much shorter second primary and a considerably more tawny color on the upper surface than the latter. I am inclined to think that the Kamtchatkan specimens are identical with those collected by Middendorff at Udskoj Ostrog, and that their migration route from and to Kamtchatka is identical with that of *Charadrius fulvus*, at least for the first part of the route. They would then be typical *L. ochotensis*. The Kurile and Japanese specimens are then entitled to the name *Locustella japonica* (Cass).

The first name we encounter is Cassin's *Lusciniopsis japonica* (Pr. Phil. Acad., 1858, p. 193). Through the courtesy of Mr. Witmer Stone the type (Phil. Acad., No. 30068), from Hakodate, is now before me. It is a young bird and in every detail a counterpart of U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 92648, also from Hakodate, and collected by Capt. Blakiston. Both are referable to the species from Japan which we are used to call *L. ochotensis*, and consequently, not to the present bird.

The next bird in order is Swinhoe's *Locustella subcerthiola* (Ibis, 1874, p. 154), based upon another specimen from Hakodate collected September 3, 1861, by Blakiston (Blak., No. 734), and by him referred to "*Calamoherpe cantillans*." The type is probably not now in existence, as it is neither in the Swinhoe collection, nor in the U. S. National Museum (see Seebohm, B. Jap. Emp., p. 73), but Blakiston's reference to the similarity of the bird to the plate in Fauna Japonica of *Salicaria cantillans* and to *Acrocephalus orientalis* makes it certain that it was a *L. ochotensis* and not the bird we are now considering.

Arundinax blakistoni was described two years later by Swinhoe from a young specimen collected by Blakiston at Hakodate. The type is in Seebohm's possession, who declares it to be an *L. ochotensis* in first plumage. Moreover, Capt. Blakiston retained in his own collection a duplicate specimen (fairly entitled to be regarded as a co-type) obtained on the same date and at the same place (Hakodate Light Ship, Oct. 3, 1875), which is now before me (U. S. Nat. Mus , No. 96248, Blak., No. 1880), and is the same young bird with which I have compared the new species above.

There is consequently no other alternative but to bestow a new name on the Shimosa bird, and to recommend collectors to keep a sharp lookout for the adult bird.

To facilitate identification I append the following detailed description of *Locustella hondoensis*.

Coloration.—Entire upper surface uniform olive (Ridgway, Nom. Col., pl. III, fig. 9), underside pale Naples yellow washed with olive on sides and becoming clay-colored on under tail-coverts; chest, spotted with dusky; a dull olive-buff superciliary stripe; ear-coverts olive, with pale shaft-streaks; lining of wing whitish. Bill, brown above and on tip of lower mandible; base of latter and terminus of upper pale.

Dimensions—	Millimetres.
Wing	63
Tail-feathers	57
Exposed culmen	15
Culmen to extreme base	18.5
Tarsus	24
Middle toe with claw	21
Middle of bill at middle of nostrils	4
Graduation of tail	18

Wing formula:—First primary 2^{mm} longer than primary coverts; second primary equals fifth; third longest, longer than fourth.

Acanthopneuste borealis (Blas.).

Acanthopneuste borealis xanthodryas (Swinh.).

An undated and unsexed specimen from the province of Suruga (No. 2156) is an undoubted *A. borealis*.

The other bird (No. 2038), collected by Dr. Ijima at Norikura, province of Shinano, Hondo, July 27, 1891, is very young, and it is consequently not possible at the present state of our knowledge to say, with absolute certainty, whether it is a *A. xanthodryas* without examining the parent bird. The coloration is typically that of *A. xanthodryas*, and as the first primary is fully 15^{mm} long I think Dr. Ijima quite correct in referring it to the latter.

(244) Acanthopneuste tenellipes (Swinh.).

Dr. Ijima has forwarded a specimen collected at Sapporo, Yezo, October 4, 1890. It belongs to the Sapporo Museum (No. 820) and is particularly interesting as the only autumnal specimen so far obtained in Japan.

(180) Zosterops japonica Temm. and Schl.

Dr. Ijima sends the two Tsushima specimens (Nos. 1749, 1750) which he discussed in his paper on the Tsushima birds (Journ. Coll. Sc. I. Univ. Jap., V, 1891, p. 109). As he remarks, the bills of these birds are somewhat larger than those from Hondo, but the difference is trifling in itself and I have before me a third specimen from Tsushima collected by Jouy (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 114646) which in its measurements is absolutely identical with those of Peterson's No. 77, from Nagasaki, recorded by me in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 487, both birds being females. I can discover no difference in coloration and wing-formula and must refer the Tsushima birds to true *Z. japonica*.

This opens up the question of the status of *Z. stejnegeri* Seeb. from the Seven Islands. I have reëxamined our specimen from Oshima, the northern island of the group, but beyond the fact that the bill is 1 millimeter longer than the longest Tsushima bill, I can see no difference. The measurements presented by Seebohm of birds from the southern islands of the group seem to average longer, and it may be that the birds from those islands may be larger generally. It is evident, however, that the Oshima bird as well as various larger specimens from Hondo, Kiu Siu, and Tsushima, are intermediate, and that the bird in question is only entitled to a trinominal appellation, as *Zosterops japonica stejnegeri*.

Seebohm, in his paper on the birds of Tsushima (Ibis, 1892, p. 90), says that "no species of this genus has been recorded from Corea," but he has evidently overlooked my reference in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 486.

(205½) Lanius magnirostris Less.

A young specimen of this rare Japanese bird, collected at Nikko, Hondo, (No. 1657) is the fourth specimen obtained in Japanese territory.

The first one was an adult bird collected by Mr. Pryer at Fujisan; the second, an adult female, by P. L. Jouy on Fuji, July 2, 1882 (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 91455); and the third, a fine adult male, by the same gentleman on Tsushima, May 22, 1885 (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 114639).

(195) **Pica pica media** (Blyth).

A comparison of specimens of true *Pica pica* from Europe with examples from China, Korea, and Japan has convinced me of the subspecific distinctness of the eastern magpie. The essential difference consists in the color of the secondaries and greater coverts which in the adult *P. media* are considerably more purplish blue than in the typical form.

The specimen in the Science College Museum (No. 1581) is an adult collected in the Province of Hizen (in which Nagasaki is situated) Kiu Siu.

Sturnia sinensis (Gm.).

Two specimens (Nos. 2165 and 2166) were purchased in the flesh from a game dealer in Tokyo, February 10, 1889. According to Dr. Ijima they were skinned by Sakamoto, who found shot holes on the body. They show no signs of being escaped cage birds, and as there is but slight probability of their having strayed from their regular habitat in China, the inference is that a colony of these birds may have become established somewhere in Hondo, probably originating from escaped or willfully liberated cage birds.

Both specimens are nearly entirely void of the usual salmon-colored suffusion, and the younger specimen is shedding some of the remiges.

(272) **Emberiza personata** Temm.

I can corroborate Dr. Ijima's identification of No. 1748, Uchiyama, Tsushima (Jour Sc. Coll. I. Univ. Jap., v, 1891, p. 116). It is unusually pale, in fact so much so that at first I was inclined to regard it as *E. spodocephala*. An examination of the outer tail-feathers, however, at once shows it to be *E. personata*, as in this species the dusky of the outer web invades the inner web toward the tips to quite a considerable extent, while in *E. spodocephala* it is almost totally confined to the outer web.

Another specimen (No. 2187) from the Province of Owari is also sent. There is a pinkish color, especially on the under side, evidently an accidental stain.

Emberiza ciopsis ijimae, subsp. nov.

Dr. Ijima has kindly sent for my inspection three of the Tsushima birds which he has discussed in his valuable paper on the birds from Tsushima, viz, Nos. 1751, 1753, and 1754 (Journ. Coll. Sc. I. Univ. Jap., v, 1891, p. 114). Without coming to a decision whether to refer these birds to *E. ciopsis* or to *E. eastanceiceps* chiefly for want of specimens of the latter, he correctly pointed out the differences from the former.

For comparison with *E. castaneiceps* I have four males collected at Fusan, Korea, by Mr. P. L. Jouy during January, April, and May. It is evident from this material that the Korean birds differ from *E. ciopsis*, of which I have ten males at hand, in several other points in addition to having the ear coverts brown instead of black. Thus, the top of the head is at all seasons less mixed with blackish, and the rump is considerably paler. In both respects the Tsushima birds agree closely with the birds from the other Japanese Islands. It is, therefore, entirely out of the question to refer them in any way to *E. castaneiceps*. On the other hand, as pointed out by Dr. Ijima, they differ from typical *E. ciopsis* in the amount of the brown on the ear coverts. True, some winter birds from Japan proper match the least marked Tsushima birds of a later date, but in the former the brown disappears as the season advances, while in the latter it appears to be permanent.

Under these circumstances it seems best to recognize the Tsushima form as a separate race, which may be characterized as follows:

Emberiza ciopsis ijimæ, subsp. nov. Closely allied to *Emberiza ciopsis*, but the ear-coverts brown in the male during the breeding season instead of black.

Habitat.—Tsushima, Japan.

Type.—Sc. Coll. Mus., Tokyo, No. 1751. ♂ ad. Niimura, Tsushima, March 10, 1891; Namiye coll.